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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

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24th Congress——1st Session.

Monday, January 18, 1836.

SENATE.

Special Message.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN:—In my Message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge d' Affairs, at Paris, had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification, secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that when advises of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, containing among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affairs and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen, that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations should be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfill engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government, is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, Marked No. 4. We will pay the money, says he, "*when the Government of the United States is ready, on its part, to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially, in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;*" and he adds, "*if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error.*" In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks, "that *the Government of the United States knows, that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July* 4, 1831."

Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This pretention is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating, because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than her justice? She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister, accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgement of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affairs at Paris, contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the representatives of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence had between that functionary and the Secretary of State, relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the Message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied that he was only authorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6 herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty-five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestions made in it were in their substance, wholly inadmissable. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature; and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have no use for it. Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 10 and 11, show an attempt on the part of the French Charge d'Affaires, many weeks afterwards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of this Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration. The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest, by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the letter before Congress and the American people. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity, and that, in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Executive, should assume the accustomed official form. It is only by insisting on this form that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility; that their communications can be officially replied to; or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can, with propriety, be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny; and, if occasion shall require it, to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interests, it very intimately concerns the national honor; a matter, in my judgement, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government, received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated, that the French Government on receiving that information, in the same manner the alleged offending message had reached them, would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and, at all events, to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires, which were adverted to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official written expression of regrets, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a *sine qua non*.

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affaires of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the French Government, and renderered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by us they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time that this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bands of amity, and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the law of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies, I have heretofore had occasion to speak; and, in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated. Since that period, France, by all the departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, and has appropriated the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me that, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, or other remedies, you, as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due; and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France, destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and people of the United States, on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament, however powerful and imposing, at a distance, or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If, after so signal an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at nought the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitute the appeals of justice, and the arbitrament of reason, for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurous to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Honorable Jesse Speight.—The New York American notices a packet received by Arthur Tappan, addressed to "Arthur Tappan and *gang*," franked by J. Speight, Member of Congress from North Carolina, containing a *piece of rope*, with the following brief epistle:

"I herewith return you your protest, enclosing, as a testimony of my high regard for your necks, a piece of rope. You will, no doubt, duly appreciate my motives.

"Washington, Jan. 2, 1836. J. SPEIGHT."

The paper thus returned, was the printed Protest of the American Anti-Slavery Society, against the denunciations of the President of the United States in his Message—a copy of which had been sent to each member of Congress—a document signed by *Arthur Tappan, William Jay*, and others.

As much food and bad digestion weakens and destroys the body, so much reading and little reflection impairs and ruins the mind.

The first Bible ever printed in America, was the Indian Bible, translated by Elliot, and published in 1664. The language was very difficult, some of the words containing thirty or forty letters. It was all written with *one pen*. His motto was, "Prayer and pains, through faith in Christ, can do anything."

It is better to correct one fault in ourselves, than to find a hundred in our neighbour.

A lean dog is all fleas.—*Printer's Devil.*

Miscellaneous.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE EMPOISONED BOWL,

Written by a Lady of this City on hearing the Bell ring for the Monthly meeting of the Temperance Society.

Is there amid the woes that chequer life,
A name so deeply dyed in woman's tears,
As the intoxicating cup?
Look where you will, you cannot miss its sorrows;
It sweeps o'er every land, and desolates
The fairest hopes of sweet domestic life.
The wing of genius cannot soar too high,
Nor learning dig too deep to 'scape its snare.
There is no tie that binds the human heart,
But shrinks and dies before its influence—
No sacrifice too precious to be offered up
Before its heart consuming shrine.
Ambition, wealth, and honest fame, once dear
As life itself, seem now an empty dream,
And home, that blossom'd erst as Eden,
The seat of every joy that earth could yield,
Neglected and forgotten, wrapp'd in woe,
Grows darker, till a blacker night than Egypt's
Broods o'er all this earthly paradise.
Is there no dawning 'neath this sombre cloud?
None, wide as its influence spreads, increasing
With its progress, its very touch is death.
War, with its garments roll'd in blood,
Compar'd to this, is as a morning cloud
That vanishes before the rising day;
This leaves its trace, 'tis true, in smoking cities,
Villages in flames, and fields of carnage,
While houseless widows, and beggar'd orphans
Follow its horrid train in all their misery.
But, peace will come, and ruined cities rise,
Full soon beneath its beam, while far around
Gladness and plenty crown the happy land.
And e'en the poison-breathing plague, that wafts
Upon the breeze, its cup of death to thousands;
And famine, with its slow consuming tortures,
Wasting a nation's life blood, drop by drop,
Till the whole land is well nigh desolate;
Compared to the intoxicating glass,
Is but a dew drop, to the ocean's wave,
In the great scale of human misery.
True, these are solemn dispensations;
And from the voice that bids them, we may learn
His holy will, that we should turn from sin,
And vice, and folly, to righteousness and truth.
Think for a moment, on the broken heart
That weeps in secret, o'er approaching ruin,
While the smiling babe hangs on the breast,
A helpless, unoffending victim! yes,
A ruined victim, ere its tongue can lisp
The endearing name of father.
A father, who has sold his darling boy,
A slave to want, and woe, and infamy.
And what has been *received?* what *mighty price*
Worth all the tears, and grief, and shame entailed
Upon this beggar'd family? A glass,
One glass, one sparkling glass of brandy, mixed
With horrid mirth, and impious revelry!
But is there none to feel this ruin, save
The woe-worn wife and her unconscious boy?
What cheek is that so colourless, while
The long dark eye-lash, wet with tears, just shews
The speaking orb within, emblem of sorrow.
It is a sister, crushed beneath his fall.
And who is that, bending with years and grief,
Whose hands in agony are clasp'd,
While her eyes, streaming to heaven, are raised
Invoking blessings on her ruined son!
It is his mother, and she hath anguish,
Human pen hath never told, nor ever will,
For 'tis too deep for utterance.
But see another aged victim, 'tis the father:
Strives he to hide the inly settled grief
That heaves his troubled bosom? Alas!
His inmost soul is touch'd with her deep sorrow,
Her grief to him, is heavier than his own,
He seeks to cheer, but vain the attempt,
That look of deep despair, more loud than words,
Tells on his bursting heart, that hope has fled.
And could this mourning group now rise around us,
From the gray hair'd sire, down to the prattling infant,
Would not their pleadings be, "Oh save us!"
And their counsel, would it not be to 'scape
The poison breath of this contagion,
Nor wait an hour; for while we musing wait,
Ten thousands breathe its fatal influence,
The venom spreads through all her veins,
And they must die without redemption.
Nor let us think our own are safe, and we
May rest securely, nor think alone
To shield our own from its envenom'd breath;
It cannot be, the tainted gale is wafted o'er,
And ere, we see, will speed the shaft of death
At some gay victim, least expecting, least
Prepar'd for such a stroke.
No, would we be safe, our aim must help
To rear a barrier, high enough, to screen
From the empoison'd blast, the whole wide world.
The work is not our own, it is the Lord's;
He calls us to his aid to prove our hearts,
But his own strength will crown our weakness,
And his shall be the praise of victory
But our's the promis'd blessing.

ESSAY UPON LOVE.—BY A LADY.

In an enlarged and strong mind, love does not make such havoc as in a weak one, not that it is less capable of loving, but because it has more resources. It certainly is the most powerful passion of the mind; and when there is not the capability of other pursuits, it often engrosses and destroys. To die for love is no proof of tenderness, but of stupidity of mind and obstinacy of temper. The narrower the mind, the more it is liable to be devoured by whatever predominates over it. If there were such a superabundance of tenderness, that life itself must be the forfeit of its wounds, it would appear also on other occasions; but you may see people dying of love, who have not docility enough to give up to a common argument. And why do they die? Because they have not docility enough to submit to the correction of disappointment. In violent minds, love will be a violent passion, like the rest. Violent, ungovernable love, shows the fury, not the tenderness of the disposition.

A furious man loves furiously; he can scarcely bear the object out of his sight, and is mad when he sees another enjoy that attention which he would himself engross.—But in the midst of all his passion, he thinks less of cherishing the object of it than of gratifying himself. He would not forego his love, though the misery of its object should ensue, nor has he any idea of giving a happiness of which he must not participate.

The phlegmatic love very rationally, and take plenty of time to consider whether every thing is proper and advisable, before they allow themselves to feel the warm emotion, and when at length they have gently and duly made up their minds to be in love, it is always with such prudent reserve, that, in case of any mishap, they soon recover, and are ready to love again as rationally and as coolly as ever.

The selfish and mean have their loves, and love with a thousand subterfuges and stratagems. It may readily be supposed, that those people would be soon appeased by a good jointure, for the loss of the beloved object.

The volatile and fickle will love more merily a thousand times, and laugh themselves out of it, without remembering one for whom they have have sighed. The sensual love a great many, but soon forget; they have no friends in their love, because they hold no mental intercourse.

The morose love, and sometimes (for man is exquisitely various,) forget all their natural gloom, and become harmonized and tame, nay sometimes ridiculously elated; but nature generally returns, and after marriage the gay plumage fades.

When a man of dissipation loves, it is often with more than ordinary tenderness and delicacy, because it must be something very exalted that can call home his wild imagination, and concentrate those feelings so much accustomed to wander. And this is the reason for which a reformed rake is said to make the best husband.

Men of business have generally little sentiment in love. They too often marry to make their homes comfortable and secure, and therefore the mind of the lady is not often sufficiently considered. If she have a tolerable fortune, they fancy they have made just such a bargain as they wished for, and consider it with nearly the same emotion as they consider any other matter in the way of trade.

The melancholy make the most romantic lovers, and use all quaint conceits of valuing trifles belonging to the object of their love, and are tediously interested about the smallest concern relative to the said divinity; which is always insipid and ridiculous to others. They love and despair, and love till they love despair itself, and fancy themselves ten times more in love than they really are. But this is an error common to all lovers.

The sanguine love very bountifully. They are not liberal of their affection, but they generally ascribe perfection to the selected object. There is a continual animation in their passions, and those are the people who will quarrel and forgive a thousand times. The impetuosity of their emotions, however, renders them the victims of jealousy; and though they love deeply, they are apt to be troublesome, unless they meet with a mind as impassioned as their own.—Yet they beautify their tenderness with such sentiment, for they have so high an opinion of the object they love, or rather adore, that they think they can never address her too highly, or show her too much observance.

THE WAY THEY COURT DOWN EAST.

Sally, the housemaid, paring appels in the corner.

Enter Obadiah, who seats himself in the corner, opposite to Sally, without saying a word for fifteen minutes, finally, scratching his head, breaks silence with—

"There's considerable imperceptible alterin of the weather since last week."

Sally—Taint so injudicious and so indubitable cold as 'twas; the thernomican has lowered up to four hundred degrees higher than zenith.

Obadiah—I think's likely, for birds of that specie fly a great quantity higher in warmer days than cold ones.

Both parties assume a great and knowing look, and a long pause ensues. Finally, Obadiah gives his pate another harrowing scratch, again breaks silence—

"Well, Sally, we chaps are going to raise a sleigh ride, its such inimical good sleddin, to-morrow.

Sally—You are? Our folks are suspecting company all day to-morrow.

Obadiah—I s'pose they'll have insatiate times on't. I should be undefinitely happy if you would disgrace me with your company; I should take it as a deropitary honor; besides, we're calculating to treat the gals copious well with rasons and black srtap.

Sally—I should be supernatural glad to disgrace you, but our folks suspect company; I can't go.

Obadiah sits scratching his head awhile, and at length starts up as though a new idea come upon him.

"Well, now I know what I'll do; I'll go home and thrash them are beens what have been lying down there in the barn sich a darnd while. [*Exit Obadiah.*]—*Boston Morning Post.*

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

A Rifleman.—A daring Tennessean with a blanket tied round him, and a hat with a brim of enormous breadth, who seemed to be fighting "on his own hook," disdaining to raise his rifle over the bank of earth, and fire in safety to his person, like his more weary fellow soldiers, chose to spring every time he fired upon the breastwork where balancing himself he would bring his rifle to his cheek, throw back his broad brim, take sight and fire, while the enemy were advancing to the attack, as deliberately as though shooting at a herd of deer, then leaping down on the inner side, he would reload, mount the works, cock his beaver, take aim, and crack again. "This he did," said an English officer who was taken prisoner by him, and who laugingly related it as a good anecdote to Captain D***, my informant above alluded to,—"five times in rapid succession, as I advanced at the head of my company; and though the grape whistled thro' the air over our heads, for the life of me I could not help smiling at his grotesque demi-savage, demi-quaker figure, as he threw back the broad flap of his castor to obtain a fair sight—deliberately raised his rifle, shut his left eye, and blazed away at us. I verily believe he brought down one of my men at every shot.

As the British resolutely advanced, though columns fell like the tall grain before the sickle at

the fire of the American, this same officer approached at the head of his brave grenadiers, amid the rolling fire of musketry from the lines of his unseen foes undaunted and untouched." "Advance my men," he shouted as he reached the edge of the fosse—"follow me;" and sword in hand, he leaped the ditch, and turning, amidst the roar and flame of a hundred muskets, to encourage his men, beheld to his surprise but a single man of his company upon his feet—more than fifty brave fellows whom he had so gallantly led on to the attack, had been shot down. As he was about to leap back from his dangerous situation, his sword was shivered in his grasp by a rifle ball, and at the same instant the daring Tennesseean sprang upon the parapet and levelled his deadly weapon at his breast, calmly observing "Surrender stranger, or I may perforate ye." "Chagrined," said the officer, at the close of his recital, "I was compelled to deliver to the bold fellow my mutilated sword, and pass over into the American lines."—*South West by a yankee.*

Special Message.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN

On Foreign Relations; delivered in the Senate on Monday, January 18, 1836.

Mr. Calhoun rose as Mr. Buchanan took his seat.

I rise (said Mr. Calhoun) with feelings entirely different from those of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He said he never listened to any Message with greater satisfaction than the present. That which has excited such agreeable sensations in his breast, I have heard with the most profound regret. Never did I listen to a document with more melancholy feelings, with a single exception—the war message from the same quarter a few years since, against one of the sovereign members of this Confederacy.

I arrived here (said Mr. C.) at the beginning of the session, with a strong conviction that there would be no war. I saw indeed, many unfavorable and hostile indications; but I thought the cause of difference between the two nations was too trivial to terminate so disastrously. I could not believe that two great and enlightened nations, blessed with Constitutional Governments, and between whom so many endearing recollections existed to bind together in mutual sympathy and kindness, would, at this advanced stage of civilization, plunge into a war for a cause so frivolous. With this impression, notwithstanding all I saw and heard, I still believed peace would be preserved; but the Message, and the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, have dispelled the delusion. I will not undertake to pronounce with certainty war is intended, but I will say, that if the recommendations of the President be adopted, it will be almost inevitable.

I fear (said Mr. C.) that the condition in which the country is now placed has been the result of a deliberate and systematic policy. I am bound to speak my sentiments freely. It is due to my constituents and the country to act with perfect candor and truth on a question in which their interest is so deeply involved. I will not assert that the Executive has deliberately aimed at war from the commencement; but I will say that, from the beginning of the controversy to the present moment, the course which the President has pursued is precisely the one calculated to terminate in a conflict between the two nations. It has been in his power at every period, to give the controversy a direction by which the peace of the country might be preserved, without the least sacrifice of reputation or honor; but he has preferred the opposite. I feel (said Mr. C.) now painful it is to make these declarations; how unpleasant it is to occupy a position which might by any possibility be construed in opposition to our country's cause; but, in my conception, the honor and the interests of the country can only be maintained by pursuing the course that truth and justice may dictate. Acting under this impression, I do not hesitate to assert, after a careful examination of the documents connected with this unhappy controversy, that, if war must come, we are the authors—we are the responsible party. Standing, as I fear we do, on the eve of a conflict, it would to me have been a source of pride and pleasure to make an opposite declaration; but that sacred regard to truth and justice, which I trust, will ever be my guide under the most difficult circumstances, would not permit.

I cannot (said Mr. C.) but call back to my recollection the position which I occupied twenty-four years since, as a member of the other House. We were then, as I fear we are now, on the eve of a war with a great and powerful nation. My voice then was raised for war, because I then believed that justice, honor, and necessity demanded it. It is now raised for peace, because I am under the most solemn conviction that by going to war we would sacrifice justice, honor, and interest. The same motive which then impelled to war now impels to peace.

I have not (said Mr. C.) made this assertion lightly. It is the result of mature and deliberate reflection. It is not my intention to enter into a minute examination of that unhappy train of events, which has brought the country to its present situation, but I will briefly touch on a few prominent points, beginning with that most unfortunate negotiation which seems destined to terminate so disastrously for the country.

From the accession of the present King, his Ministry avowed itself favorable to the settlement of our claims. It could scarcely be otherwise. The King had just been raised to the throne, under a revolution organizing in popular impulses, which could not but dispose him favorably towards us. Lafayette, at the time, possessed much power and influence, and had greatly contributed to elevate Louis Phillippe to his present station. His feelings were known to be decidedly favorable to us. But with all this favorable inclination, the Ministry were fearful of concluding a treaty. They dreaded the Chambers; they knew how odious all treaties of indemnity were to the entire French nation, and how difficult it would be to bring the Chambers to agree to make an appropriation to carry a treaty of indemnity into effect, even with our country. With these impressions, they frankly stated to Mr. Rives, our Minister, that the difficulty was not with them, but with the Chambers: that if a treaty were made, it could not be carried into effect without a vote of appropriation from the Chambers; and it was very doubtful whether such a vote could be obtained. These declarations were not made once, or twice; they were repeated again and again, throughout every stage of the negociation, and never more emphatically than in the very last, just before the conclusion of the treaty.

The President of the Council, M. Perrier, in a conversation with Mr. Rives, at that late period, stated that there would be no difficulty in arranging the question, were it not that he feared opposition on the part of the Chambers, which might place the relation between the two countries in a more dangerous state, by refusing to make the appropriation. How prophetic! as if he had foreseen what has since come to pass. I do not profess to give his words; I did not anticipate the discussion, and have not come prepared with documents; but what I state is substantially what he said. With this apprehension, he asked our Minister to wait the short period of two months, for the meeting of the Chambers, that they might be consulted before the conclusion of the treaty, in order to avoid the possibility of the embarrasament which has since occurred, and which has so dangerously embroiled the relations of the two countries. Mr. Rives objected, and the treaty was concluded.*

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* Extract of a part of the correspondence between Mr. Rives and the French Minister during the negotiation, taken from the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations during the last session:

"It appears from a despatch of Mr. Rives to the Secretary of State, under the date 18th of September, 1830, at his first interview with the French Secretary of Foreign Affairs, after the revolution which placed the present King of France on the throne, that this French Minister said, that he thought that the principle of indemnity would be admitted, but that the amount of the claims was a very complex question, depending on a great variety of considerations, and requiring minute and detailed examination; 'that he believed our claims would encounter much less opposition with the Government, (meaning the King and his Ministers,) than with the Chambers; that he had thought of an organization of a commission to examine the subject, consisting of members of both Chambers, as the best means of preparing those bodies for an ultimate decision; and he should submit the proposition at an early day to the Council.' In a subsequent despatch of Mr. Rives, of the 9th of November, 1830, he says, 'the dispositions of the King, as well with regard to this subject, [the American claims,] as to the general relations between the two countries, are every thing we could desire. The difficulty exists in the extreme reluctance of the nation to pay any more indemnities, and the necessity which the Government feels itself under of consulting the Representatives of the nation, and of securing their approbation to any arrangement which may be ultimately concluded. The commission, of the formation of which I have already apprised you, has grown entirely out of this feeling."

On the occasion of an audience with the King, Mr. Rives, in his despatch of the 10th of January, 1831, says, that the King, in replying to his remarks, "reiterated the sentiments he had heretofore expressed to me, and referred the measures he had taken, with a view to bring the differences between the two countries to a conclusion." * * * *

"The King proceeded to say, that since the reading of the President's Message, he had 'remonstrated' against all unnecessary delays in the prosecution of the business, and assured me that every thing should be done, on his part, to bring it to the earliest termination, notwithstanding the disastrous state of their finances."

The commissioners appointed to examine our claims made their report. The majority of four rejecting our claims growing out of the Berlin and Milan decrees, as well as the Rambouillet and other special decrees, estimated the sum to which they supposed the United States to be fairly entitled, according to Mr. Rives, at between ten and fifteen millions of francs, and the minority of two, admitting the claims rejected by their colleagues, at thirty millions. In an interview between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Rives, described in his despatch of the 28th of April, 1831, the Minister "spoke of the intrinsic difficulty of all money questions in a representative government, increased in the present instance by the almost unanimous report of the commission." In another interview with the President of the Council of Ministers, described in the same despatch of Mr. Rives, Mr. Perrier said: "He felt all the importance of cultivating good relations with the United States, and that he was sincerely desirous of adjusting this ancient controversy; but that their finances, as I saw, were exceedingly deranged, and that there would be great difficulty in reconciling the Chamber of Deputies to an additional charge on the enfeebled resources of the State, for claims, too, which had not arisen from any wrong done by the present Government of France." In the same despatch, Mr. Rives reports; "The King expressed, as he has always done, very cordial sentiments for the United States; said he had frequently called the attention of his Ministers to the necessity of settling our reclamations; that they had always objected the embarrassed state of the finances; but he hoped thay would yet find the means of doing justice."

In a despatch of Mr. Rives, of the 7th of May, 1831, communicating the offer of twenty millions of francs, in full satisfaction of our claims, and his declining to accept, he states the French Minister to have replied "that the offer he had just made was one of extreme liberality; that it would subject the Ministers to a severe responsibility before the Chambers; that he had been already warned, from various quarters, that he would be held to a strict account for his settlement of this affair." In the same despatch Mr. Rives details a conversation which he had had with the President of the Council, respecting the amount of our claims, in which he said "that it was particularly hard that the burden of their adjustment should now fall upon the existing Government, in the present crippled state of its resources, and when all its expenses were upon a war footing; and that it was certainly not the interest of either country to make an arrangement which the legislative authority here might refuse to carry into execution."

In another despatch of Mr. Rives, of the 29th of May, 1831, he relates a conversation in an interview with the President of the Council. That Minister, Mr. Rives states, "then said that but for the Chambers, there would be less difficulty in arranging this question, but that he apprehended a very serious opposition to it on their part, which might even more seriously embroil the relations of the two countries, by refusing to carry into execution any arrangement which should be made." He added, "that two months sooner or later could not be of much importance in the settlement of this question, and asked me if there would be any objection to adjourning its decision till the meeting of the Chambers, when the Ministers could have an opportunity of consulting some of the leading men of the two Houses." This postponement was objected to by Mr. Rives, and was not insisted upon.

During the progress of the negotiation, the principle of indemnity was early conceded. The French Minister first offered fifteen millions of francs. Mr. Rives demanded forty. The French Minister advanced to twenty, to twenty-four, and finally, with extreme reluctance, to twenty-five. At the point of twenty-four, Mr. Rives came down to thirty-two, as the medium between the two proposals. At that of twenty five, the French Minister announced it as their ultimatum, and in a despatch of Mr. Rives of the 14th of June, 1831, he reports the French Minister to have said "that it was the opinion of the most enlightended and influential members of both Chambers, that the offer of twenty-four millions, heretofore made, was greatly too much; that ——, ——, ——, ——, and other leading members of the one Chamber or the other, whom he mentioned, had already expressed that opinion to him, and emphatically warned him of the serious difficulties to which this affair would expose Ministers."

Now, I submit (said Mr. C.) to every man of integrity and honor, whether we, in accepting the treaty after these repeated declarations, did not accept it, subject to the condition which they implied; that is, whether, in point of fact, the stipulation of the French Executive ought not to be fairly construed with these declarations made at the formation of the treaty, to amount simply to an engagement to use his best endeavors to obtain the assent of the Chambers to the appropriation. Such would certainly be the understanding, in a similar case, between honorable and conscientious individuals; and such, I apprehend, will be the opinion hereafter, when passions shall have subsided, of every impartial inquirer after truth.

The question (said Mr. C.) is now presented, has the French Executive complied with his promise? Has he honorably, faithfully, and earnestly endeavored to obtain the assent of the Chambers? To these questions I shall not reply. I have the answer to our Executive and to our Ministers. They have explicitly and honorably acquitted the French Executive on this important point.

But (said Mr. C.) let us turn to the conduct of our own Executive, in relation to this important part of the controversy. If the implied obligation on the part of the French Executive was such as I suppose, there was a corresponding one, on the part of ours, to interpose no obstacle in obtaining the assent of the Chamber. How stands the fact? Mr. Rives, in communicating to our Executive the result of the negotiation, boasted of his skill, and the advantage which he had acquired over the French negotiators. I pass him by. It was, perhaps, natural for him to boast. What does the Executive do? With a full knowledge of all the facts, forewarned of the difficulty which the French Ministry would have to encounter in the Chambers, he publishes to the world this boastful communication, which produced a sensation which increased in the same proportion the difficulty of obtaining the assent of the Chambers to the appropriation. The next step increased the difficulty. Knowing, as he did, that the appropriations depended upon the Chamber, the then Secretary of the Treasury, without waiting for its action, drew a bill for the payment of the first instalment, before the appropriation was made, and before, of course, it could possibly be paid. A protest necessarily followed, accompanied with much irritation on both sides.

With these obstacles, created by our own acts, the treaty was submitted to the Chambers. Every effort was made to obtain the appropriation. The Minister displayed uncommon zeal and abilities in defence of the treaty; but in vain, under these multiplied difficulties. The bill was rejected by a majority of eight votes; a number so small in so large a body, that it may be fairly presumed, without any violence, that had not Mr. Rives's letter been published, and the draft drawn before the appropriation was made, the majority would have been on the other side, and all the unhappy train of consequences which have since followed would have been prevented. So earnest was the French ministry in their efforts to carry the bill, that their defeat dissolved the Administration.

With these facts before us, who can doubt where the responsibility rests? We had thrown the impediments in the way—we, who had been so urgent to obtain the treaty, and we who had to profit by its execution. It matters not, in the view in which I am considering the question, to what motives the acts of our Executive may be attributed—whether to design or thoughtlessness, it cannot shift the responsibility.

Let us now (said Mr. C.) proceed to the next stage of this most unfortunate affair.

I pass over the intervening period; I come to the opening of the next session of Congress. In what manner does the President, in his message at the opening of the session, notice the failure of the French Chambers to make the appropriation?—Knowing, as he must, how much the acts to which I have referred had contributed to the defeat of the bill, and that his Administration was responsible for these acts, it was natural to expect that he would have noticed the fate of the bill in the calmest and most gentle manner; that he would have done full justice to the zeal and fidelity of the French Executive in its endeavor to obtain its passage, and would have thrown himself with confidence on the justice and the honor of the French nation for the fulfilment of the treaty. In a word, that he would have done all in his power to strengthen the Executive Government in France in their future efforts to obtain the appropriation and carefully avoid every thing that might interpose additional obstacles. Instead of taking this calm and considerate course, so well calculated to secure the fulfilment of the treaty, and so befitting the dignity and justice of our Government, he sends a message to Congress, couched in the strongest terms, and recommending that he should be invested with authority to issue letters of marque and reprisal in the event of the appropriation not being made—a measure, if not tantamount to war, leading to it by almost a necessary consequence. The message was received in France with the deep feeling of irritation which might have been expected; and under this feeling, with all the impediments which it was calculated to create, the bill to carry the treaty into effect had the second time to make its appearance in the Chambers. They were surmounted. The bill passed; but not without a condition—a condition which causes the present difficulty.

I deeply regret (said Mr. C.) the condition. In my opinion the honor of France did not require it, and the only vindication that can be offered for the Ministry in accepting it, is, the necessity of the case; that it was indispensable to its passage. But surely, in the midst of the difficulties which it has caused, we ought not to forget that the acts of our own Executive were the cause of its insertion.

This (said Mr. C.) brings us to the present stage of this unhappy controversy. I shall not offer an opinion on the message and documents which have just been read, till I have had time to read them at leisure, and more fully comprehend their character and bearing. The Senator from Pennsylvania has probably had the advantage of me in knowing their contents. [Here Mr. Buchanan signified his dissent.] I will not (said Mr. C.) make the remarks that I intended, but I am not satisfied with much that I have heard in the reading of the message and the documents. I am, in particular, very far from being satisfied with the reasons assigned by the Secretary of State why he did not accept the copy of a letter from the Duke de Broglie to the French Charge d'Affairs here, which the latter offered to put in his possession. I regret exceedingly that we have not that document. It might have shed much light on the present state of this unhappy controversy. Much mystery hangs over the subject.

There is another point (said Mr. C.) which requires explanation. There is certainly some hope that the message at the opening of the session may be favorably received in France. The President has in it expressly adopted the explanation offered by Mr. Livingston, which affords some hope, at least, that it may prove to be satisfactory to the French Government. Why, then, send this message at this time? Why recommend preparations and non-intercourse till we have heard how the message has been received in France? Suppose its reception should be favorable, in the absence of a representative of our Government at the French court, nothing could be done till the message which we have just received shall have passed the Atlantic and reached Paris. How unfortunate would be the consequence! What new entanglements and difficulties would be caused in the relations of the two countries! Why all this? Who can explain? Will any friend of the Administration rise in his place and tell us what is intended?

I might ask (said Mr. C.) for like explanation, why our Charge was recalled from Paris at the time he was. Why not wait till the annual Message was received? Whom have we there to represent us on its reception, to explain any difficulty which might remain to be explained? All these things may have a satisfactory explanation. I cannot, however, perceive it. There may be some deep mystery in the whole affair, which those only who are initiated can understand.

I fear (said Mr. C.) that with the message which we have this day received, the last hope of preserving the peace of the country has vanished. This compels me to look forward. The first thing that strikes me, in casting my eyes to the future, is the utter impossibility that war, should there unfortunately be one, can have an honorable termination. We shall go into war to exact the payment of five millions of dollars. The first cannon discharged on our part would be a receipt in full for the whole amount. To expect to obtain payment by a treaty of peace would be worse than idle. If our honor would be involved in such a termination of the contest, the honor of France would be equally involved in the opposite. The struggle then would be, who should hold out longest in this unprofitable, and, were it not for the seriousness of the occasion, ridiculous contest. To determine this point, we must enquire, which can inflict on the other the greater injury, and to which the war must be most expensive. To both a ready answer may be given. The capacity of France to inflict injury upon us is ten times greater than ours to inflict injuries on her; while the cost of the war, in proportion to her means, would be in nearly the same proportion less than ours to our means. She has relatively a small commerce to be destroyed, while we have the largest in the world, in proportion to our capital and population. She may threaten and harass our coast, while her own is safe from the assault.—Looking over the whole ground, I do not (said Mr. C.) hesitate to pronounce that a war with France will be among the greatest calamities, greater than a war with England herself. The power of the latter to annoy us may be greater than that of the former; but so ours, in turn, greater to annoy England than France. There is another view connected with this point deserving the most serious consideration, particularly by the commercial and navigating portion of the Union. Nothing can be more destructive to our commerce and navigation, than for England to be neutral, while we are belligerents, in a contest with such a country as France. The whole of our commercial marine, with our entire shipping, would pass almost instantly into the hands of England. With the exception of our public armed vessels, there would be scarcely a flag of ours afloat on the ocean. We grew rich by being neutral while England was beligerent. It was that which so suddenly built up the mighty fabric of our prosperity and greatness. Reverse the position—let England be neutral while we are beligerent, and the sources of our wealth and prosperity would be speedily exhausted.

In a just and necessary war (said Mr. C.) all these consequences ought to be fearlessly met.—Though a friend to peace, when a proper occasion occurs, I would be among the last to dread the consequences of war. I think the wealth and blood of a country are well poured out in maintaining a just, honorable, and necessary war; but in such a war as that with which the country is now threatened—a mere war of etiquette—a war turning on a question so trivial as whether an explanation shall or shall not be given—no, whether it has, or has not been given, (for that is the real point on which the controversy turns,) to put in jeopardy the lives and property of our citizens, and the liberty and institutions of the country, is worse than folly—is madness. I say the liberty and institutions of the country. I hold them to be in imminent danger. Such has been the grasp of Executive power, that we have not been able to resist its usurpations, even in a period of peace; and how much less shall we be able, with the vast increase of power and patronage which a war must confer on that department? In a sound condition of the country, with our institutions in their full vigor, and every department confined to its proper sphere, we would have nothing to fear from a war from France or any other power; but our system is deeply diseased, and we may fear the worst in being involved in war at such a juncture.

I have (said Mr. C.), in conclusion, no objection to the message and documents going to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I have great confidence in the committee, and have no doubt that they will discharge their duty to the Senate and to the country with prudence and wisdom, at the present trying juncture. But let me suggest a caution against the hasty adoption of the recommendations of the message. To adopt them, would be to change for the worse the position which we now occupy in this unfortunate controversy, and lead, I fear, directly to war. We are told that a French fleet has been sent to the West Indies, which has been considered as a menace, with the intention of frightening us into hasty measures. The French Government itself has said in its official journal that it acts on the defensive, and that there is no legitimate cause for war between the two countries. We would not be justified, with these declarations, connected with the circumstances of the case, were we to regard the sending the fleet as a menace.—We must not forget that we, in this controversy, are, as my colleague said the other day in debate, the plaintiff, and France the defendant. If there must be war, it must come from us, not France.—She has neither motive nor cause to make war. As we, then, must declare the war, it is not strange that France, after what has passed, should prepare for the worst; and such preparation ought fairly to be considered, not as a menace, but as a precautionary measure resulting from our own acts. But should we in turn commence arming, it must be followed on the part of France with increased preparation, and again on ours with a corresponding increase, till, at length, the pride and passions of both parties would be so wrought up as to burst out to open violence.

I have (said Mr. CALHOUN) thus freely expressed my opinion upon this important subject, feeling a deep conviction that neither justice, honor, nor necessity impel to arms; and that a war with France, at all times, and more especially at the present, would be among the greatest calamaties that could befall the country.

From the Raleigh Star.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

It is time the attention of the friends of Judge WHITE, in this State, should be drawn to this subject. It is known that in case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the President, the Vice President will be called upon to exercise the duties of the station. It is highly important, therefore, that the individual selected, should be a man of ability, integrity and sound principles. We want no such man as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, selected without regard to his fitness or principles, because it was supposed he would give popularity to the ticket in the western States. In a late number, we published a communication on this subject, recommending the Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, as a suitable person. We entirely concur in the propriety of his nomination. A republican of the old Jeffersonian school, his integrity is above suspicion. We believe that even the Editor of the Globe, whose mighty malice, and mighty mendacity, permit hardly any person to escape, has not been able to say any thing against this pure and distinguished individual. He is opposed to the Bank, to Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, to the Tariff, and to the fanatical attempts to interfere with our domestic institutions. His experience, as a statesman, is very great. We doubt not that the supporters of Judge White elsewhere will readily unite upon him. We would respectfully suggest to our friends, whilst holding meetings to nominate a Governor, that they nominate also a candidate for the Vice Presidency. We again urge the importance of *speedy* action and organization. Let a central committee be appointed in each county, and sub-committees in each Captain's district. The cause in which we are engaged merits an effort. It is a contest by the people themselves against dictation and patronage. It is a contest to preserve the voting privilege, the great pillar of free Governments, free from an impudent and unhallowed attempt to control its exercise.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

An idea appears to have gone abroad, that the nomination of General Harrison in Pennsylvania and Maryland, may induce Mr. Webster to withdraw from the contest. But surely those who entertain such an opinion, have not calmly considered the consequence of Mr. Webster's withdrawal and its effect upon the prospects of Mr. Van Buren.—So far from the nomination of General Harrison having an injurious effect upon the prospects of the Whigs and the triumph of the cause of principles, in our estimation, it is destined to render our triumph morally certain.

We have frequently said that Mr. Van Buren has no hold on the affections of the people nor their leaders, and that his popularity is founded exclusively upon his being the candidate of the President, and the impression growing out of it that by reason of General Jacksons's influence and the effects of Party discipline his success is morally certain.—Cold, calculating, and unfeeling,—ever ready to sacrifice those who have rendered him the greatest services in order to cancel his debt of gratitude—and esteeming the success of the smallest intrigue of far greater importance than the feelings and reputations of those who have served him—it is not strange he should be surrounded by a set of politicians as heartless and calculating as himself, and between whom SELF-INTEREST constitutes the only bond of union. There is but one individual of all Mr. VAN BUREN's friends (Mr. BUTLER,) who does not firmly believe that he would sacrifice them at any moment it became his interest to do so; and conscious of this known and admitted trait in his character, they too, are ready to leave him to his fate whenever they discover that there is no longer any prospect of his success. From a set of men adhering to each other by such frail bands of union as self-interest and their ability to deceive the public, there is little to fear under any circumstances; and far less, when as in the present instance, their leader is in no way identified with any great event in the history of the country, and has no claims upon the affections, the sympathies, or the gratitude of the people,

We now state it as our deliberate opinion, that there is not only a reasonable prospect of defeating the election of Martin Van Buren, but that there exists a *moral* certainty of his defeat without even going to the House of Representatives. And to effect this great and important result, all that is necessary, is to preserve harmony and union among the Whigs of this State. No one, at least no well informed politician, doubts, that if the elements of opposition in this State can be united, Van Buren must loose the electoral vote. As an evidence of this, it is only necessary to remind the reader that he and Jackson together, only had a majority of thirteen thousand out of three hundred and fifty-four thousand votes polled in 1832—that many of the Jackson men were Clintonians and will never support Van Buren—that others are for Harrison, and will give him a preference over the nominee of

the Executive—and finally, that in 1828 when Van Buren was elected Governor, he only had a plurality of the votes polled, while Jackson had a large majority of the whole State. Such being the facts of the case, we repeat, that it is only necessary for the Whigs to unite, and act in concert in this State, and its electoral vote is lost to Van Buren.

Can such union be effected by the withdrawal of Mr. Webster? We answer *no*. This state can only be secured to the cause of the constitution, by placing in nomination an electoral ticket composed equally of friends of Mr. Webster and Mr. Harrison, and all of them in favor of Mr. Granger for the Vice Presidency. Such a tickct we feel confident will be nominated, and if so, we are equally confident of its success. Of its consequence upon the great result, there can be no doubt; and to demonstrate the correctness of this opinion, we annex the following statement of the probable electoral vote of all the States, presuming that New York will be divided between Webster and Harrison:

	Webster.	Harrison.	White.	V. Buren.
Maine,	0	0	0	10
N. Hampshire,	0	0	0	7
Vermont,	7	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	14	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	0	9	0	4
Connecticut,	0	0	0	8
New York,	21	21	0	0
New Jersey,	0	0	0	8
Pennsylvania,	0	30	0	0
Delaware,	3	0	0	0
Maryland,	0	10	0	0
Virginia,	0	0	23	0
N. Carolina,	0	0	15	0
S. Carolina,	0	0	11	0
Georgia,	0	0	11	0
Alabama,	0	0	7	0
Mississippi,	0	0	4	0
Louisiana,	0	0	5	0
Tennessee,	0	0	15	0
Kentucky,	0	15	0	0
Ohio,	0	21	0	0
Indiana,	0	9	0	0
Illinois,	0	7	0	0
Missouri,	0	0	4	0
	45	115	95	37

In the foregoing calculation, we have given Mr. Van Buren the votes of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, all of which are doubtful States in the estimation of the Van Buren men, while Connecticut and Rhode Island, in our estimation, are certain for Webster; and yet it will be seen that by dividing the vote of this State between Mr. Webster and Gen. Harrison, Mr. Van Buren will not be one of the three candidates having the greatest number of electoral votes, and his name will not go to the House of Representatives. In that event either Mr. Webster, Harrison, or White must be elected, and either of them will rescue the Constitution and the Government from the hands of the unprincipled adventurers who now administer it.

What are our Executive Committee doing?—Now is the time for action, and we recommend the Webster Corresponding Committee, of which we have the honor to be a member, immediately to open a correspondence with the friends of General Harrison on the propriety of holding our State Conventions at Albany on the same day—say the 20th of April next—when each convention could select their twenty-one names to be supported as Electors, and the union ticket thus constituted, receive the sanction of the representatives of both parties. We have only to repeat our convictions, that such a course, which is due alike to the friends of General Harrison and to the great principles we are all advocating—would effectually secure the election of Messrs. Webster, Harrison, or White by the House of Representatives, and the prostration forever of the Party which now disgraces our country and threatens to destroy its liberties.

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT KELVIN, NEAR

PITTSBOROUGH, N. CARO.

THIS Institution, long known as *Mrs. Edward Jones' School*, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of *Miss Charlotte C. Jones*, and the Subscriber.—The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School, and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every school-room convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided.

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made in the cases of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, or within a few hours' ride of the School, or under peculiar circumstances of relationship.

TERMS.—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form seperate charges.

W. H. HARDIN.

Near Pittsborough, Jan. 20, 1836. —4t—

CIRCULAR.

The Board of Trade of the City of New York, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

You are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city betwen Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Lest an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandise heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from importations to continue their business with their usual assortments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need postpone their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market as well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands. By order of the Board.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, President

JOHN ELY, Recording Secretary.

New York, Jan. 16, 1836.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, January 30, 1836.

☞ The Rev. Mr. BOLLES will preach in the Lutheran Church to-morrow—service commencing at half past 10 o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon at half past 3 o'clock.

"A Subscriber" shall have a hearing in our next.

☞ *The Cotton Market.*—At Fayetteville at the latest advices, Cotton was 13 a 13½ At Columbia, S. C., January 23, at 12½ a 14¾. At Camden, S. C., on same day, 12½ a 14¾. At Cheraw, Jan. 19, for good lots 14—prices looking up.

THE SPECIAL MESSAGE

On our French Relations will be found in our columns to-day. We have also published the speech made by Mr. Calhoun on its reception, as the best commentary on this subject that we have seen.—Mr. Calhoun spoke in answer to Mr. Buchanan who had highly commended the pacific tone of the message—as less warlike than might have been reasonably anticipated.—To us this message appears to breathe decidedly of war. It is of the same character with the rest of the course pursued by General Jackson in this affair. Instead of being a *frank* exposition, it is, notwithstanding its elaborateness in some particulars, rather a one-sided, over-colored, partisan argument. It recommends an act prohibiting the entrance of French ships and the introduction of French products into our Ports, and large and speedy appropriations for the increase of our Navy and the completion of our coast defences. If we are to live at the mercy of Gen. Jackson's *will*, we see nothing to object to in these Executive recommendations; but their tendency to an open rupture with France can hardly be mistaken by any one.

High expectations have been formed by some of the effects to be produced in French by the last annual Message. For our part we anticipate nothing very favorable from its reception there. The hostile spirit of it is but indifferently veiled.

The Duke de Broglie's letter to Mr. Pageot, which the latter gentleman communicated to Mr. Forsyth has been made public.—The silent and even contemptuous neglect of this overture from France, exhibited in the conduct of Gen. Jackson's *Cabinets*, discerns how untrue this Administration has been to the country, how wantonly and wickedly it has trifled with its peace and the blood and treasure of its citizens. We shall endeavor to find room for this letter in our next.

☞ The last Richmond Whig unfolds a system of domestic *espionage* of an extraordinary character. It publishes a correspondence between the Merchants of Richmond and Joseph Mayo, Esq., an eminent Counsellor of that city, occasioned by a circular and letter addressed to the latter gentleman by the firm of Griffin, Cleaveland & Campbell of New York City. The object of the communication of Griffin, Cleaveland & Campbell is no other than to establish a regular system of *espionage* upon the Merchants in all parts of the Union who trade with New York. A Spy under the name of a Correspondent is to furnish semi-annually, and oftener if circumstances require, a written statement of the *history, habits, wealth, family, standing, connection, business*, &c., of all the merchants in his district, to be laid before this secret board in New York for the *confidential* inspection of those merchants who are members. Its Correspondents are referred for information to old and wealthy merchants, to *sheriffs* and *officers* of *Banks*. No terms of reprobation can be too severe for the baseness of such a system of mercantile police—it finds its counterpart in the developements of Vidocq.—This scheme was brought to light by Mr. Mayo, who, in his indignant rejection of the proffered insult to become a Correspondent, says "the concealment of such a subject would be as treacherous as the execution of the design."

☞ *Aid to Florida.*—The citizens of Augusta have acted nobly. They held a meeting on the 19th inst., to adopt measures for the assistance of their brethren in Florida. One hundred Volunteers, exclusive of thirteen officers, immediately came forward, as the Sentinel says, "with polished muskets and glittering bayonets." They were to depart on the 24th for Picolata. In speaking of the battle of Withlachoochee, at which the regulars immediately retreated and left the volunteers to support the attack, which they did with success; the Sentinel remarks:

"May the volunteers of Augusta be equally spirited, and equally serviceable! If, however, any one of them must skulk, pray let him not be *a nullifier!* Farther than this, our political feelings enter not their ranks."

It is said that a division exists in the Cabinet at Washington, in relation to a war with France—Woodbury and Kendall are for war; Forsyth, Cass, and Dickerson are inclined to peace. As for the "Old Hero," his *blood boils!* Such is the rumor.

Small Pox.—The Newbern Spectator, of the 22nd inst., states that two cases of Small Pox had occurred in that town. The subjects were not residents of Newbern; they were promptly removed without the reach of town, and were convalescent. No other case had occurred.

Several cases of the above disease have also occurred at Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ *The Post Office.*—If there *is* a point "beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue," the citizens of this country should no longer withhold from the managers of our Post Office affairs the execration which their misconduct merits. From this place to the West, via. Statesville, Wilkesborough, &c., there had much better exist no contract at all for carrying the mail, than that the people of the section of country through which it ought to pass should be continually subjected to disappointment and chagrin. But one trip in three weeks! and that on horse, where formerly run four-horse post coaches; to supply, too, the most populous, reading and intelligent portion of our State. The contractor has been returned for his negligence; and *returning* ends the matter.

We were through a portion of the counties of Surry and Wilkes last week, and at no post office at which we made inquiry had the Salisbury papers been received for three weeks previous. Let these evils arise from whence they may, they are grievous and demand redress—the people demand it.

Illinois Senator.—Gen W. L. D. Ewing has been elected United States Senator from Illinois in place of the Hon. Elias K. Kane, deceased. Gen. Ewing is claimed by the Globe as a *collar* man, and by certain Whig papers as a Whig. He was formerly a supporter of Mr. Clay. A few days will decide the dispute.

"*The two Conventions.*—The New Haven Register annually publishes, on the anniversary, 14th December, of the meeting of the far-famed Hartford Convention, the names of the *worthies* who composed that treasonable body, which met in conclave in 1814. Now we cannot think it would be amiss for the friends of our Union, to publish the names of these *other worthies*, who met 'in Convention' in a neighbouring State just *twenty years* after the Hartford affair, and rendered themselves notorious for their schemes of dismembering the Union. Both complained of heavy grievances, and both sought redress by the same means—a destruction of our blessed Confederacy."—*Raleigh Standard.*

A baser calumny, on a purer and more patriotic assembly of men, than is contained in the closing part of the above paragraph never escaped the lips of man, and the editor knew it to be such while penning it.

☞ *The Gallant Little State.*—How pleasing such compliments as the following, when coming from a bitter political enemy. The gallant, noble, and chivalric sons of South Carolina, by their independent course, have added a lustre to the name of their State which time will never efface.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, in speaking of the debate in the House of Representatives, on the motion to reject the abolition petitions, says of Messrs. Hammond and Pickens, of South-Carolina:

"The two South Carolinians were for rejecting the petition and all others of a similar character as fast as they came there. They were both warm, indignant, and pointed in their denunciation of the fanatics, and of certain politicians who were expecting to reap political advantage from the discussion of this inflammable subject. They were eloquent in their defence of the rights of the South and of their own rights. I was delighted with their zeal, independence, and patriotism. They are an honor to the noble, gallant little "Sovereignty of the South," which has given to our country so many great, wise and enlightened patriots. These two Representatives resemble each other very much, both in their appearance, their voice, and manner of speaking. They sit together, side by side, and they act together.

INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN WAR.

It will be seen from the following extract, that the Indian disturbances in Florida have attained a degree of consequence that justifies the prompt consideration of Congress:

We learn from the Floridian, of the 9th inst., that the Seminole war still continues in Florida. Volunteers from Georgia and South Carolina were marching to the scene of action. Gen. Thompson, the Indian Agent, and Lt. Smith, of the U. S. Army, had been murdered near Camp King. The following particulars are from the same paper:—On the 29th Dec. the army, consisting of two hundred regulars, under Gen. Clinch, and five hundred volunteers, under Gen. Call, set out from the Cantonment on an Indian trail, for Withlacoochee.—On the 31st, in crossing the river, after the regulars had effected a landing, and a part of the volunteers, the Indians commenced a spirited attack which continued for an hour, when they gave way in all directions. The Regulars suffered severely. Whole loss 4 killed, 59 wounded. Among the latter, were Capt. Graham, Lts. Graham and Ridgely, of the regulars, Col. John Warren, Col. Leigh Reid, Maj. Cooper and Lt. ———; none dangerously wounded, except Maj. Cooper. Loss of the Indians estimated to be 35 to 40 killed, and a much larger number wounded. The troops behaved with firmness.

From the Mobile Chronicle.

HORRID MASSBCRE!

By the mail boat Mazeppa, Capt. Carson, arrived yesterday afternoon, from New Orleans, we have recived the painful and distressing intelligence of the surprize and massacre of two companies of the United States Troops, under the command of Major Dade, consisting of 112 men by the Seminole Indians.

Major Dade had started with his troops from Tampa Bay to Camp King to join Gen. Clinch, when on the morning of the 20th December at 8 o'clock, they were surrounded by a large body of Indians, supposed to number from 800 to 1000, and were cut to pieces. Only *three* men of the 112 escaped, badly wounded, to recount the lamentable history of the butchery of their fellow soldiers.

Major Dade was shot off his horse on the commencement of the attack. Captains Gardner and Fraser soon after fell mortally wounded, and their scalps were taken by the savages. Lieutenants Bassinger, Henderson, Mudge, and Kean, and Dr. Gatlin, Surgeon to the detachment, were all slain. Lieutenant Bassinger was wounded on the onset, and was discovered by a negro in the party of savages, crawling off to a place of concealment, and tomahawked. We do not remember the history of a butchery more horrid, and it stands without an example in the annals of Indian warefare. Our citizens, we are sure, will meet together and send some relief to the suffering and defenceless inhabitants of Florida.

Col. Twiggs, of the United States Army, chartered the steamboat Merchant, and started with four companies of troops from New Orleans to Tampa Bay. Maj. Benton is now there with the force under his command.

From the Raleigh Standard.

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEES.

We have been favored with the following communication addressed to His Excellency Governor Spaight, announcing the fact that a treaty has been concluded with the Cherokee Indians, providing for their removal west of the Mississippi River:

To His Excellency, R. D. Spaight,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: It is with great pleasure that I announce to you, that I concluded a Treaty with the people of the Cherokee Nation, in General Council assembled at New Ecota, Ga., Dec. 29th, 1835. The Treaty provides for the removal of the Indians within two years, and secures to them the peaceable enjoyment of their possessions during this time.

It also provides for the immediate survey of the lands, and pre-emption rights to such heads of Cherokee families as desire to live in the States of Alabama, Tennessee, and North-Carolina, and are qualified to become useful members of society. The other provisions of the Treaty are not materially different from the propositions drawn up at Washington last Winter, with which you are well acquainted. I am, with great respect,

Your obd't. serv't.,

J. T. SCHERMERHORN.

Leap Year.—Heigho! *Leap Year* is upon us! Aye, *heigho!*—for it brings with it a melancholy disfranchisement of us and our bachelor brethren. Twelve long months have they of our tribe to forego the privilege—the high prerogative of making love; for it is thus written in the musty records of ancient law:

"Albeit it is now become a part of the common lawe in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year both returne, the ladies have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto men; which they may do either by words or looks, as unto them it seemeth proper. And moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

Happy the man who hath a comely appearance, a good character, and a well-filled purse. If such be not yoked ere this feminine jubilee be passed, their hearts must be of adamant. We hope the ladies, in the plenitude of their power, will not disregard another provision of the "common lawe," nearly, if not quite, as venerable as the one we have quoted, to wit:

"Moreover, y prynter hath a righte to ask of every Mann and Woman who joyne themselves together in y holie estate of matrimonie, one Bottell of Wyne and as much weddynge cake as shall suffyse a resonable appetite."—*Tenn. Truth Teller.*

A New Thing—"under the Sun"—we might have said, but rather think it is the "very reverse of the Moon." An Academy has been lately opened in New York, called the Terpsicorean, in honor, we suppose, of Terpsicorean, the muse of dancing—in which that art is taught by the *Reverend Isaac Goward*, with the assistance of Mrs G. on Christian principles. The advertisment runs in this wise:

"The Reverend Isaac Goward, with Mrs. G., most respectfully inform that portion of the Christian community who do not think dancing a sin, when properly conducted, that they will this season teach individuals and select classes *privately*, on Christian principles, viz: without exposing names; without indecent meretricious figures; without rum; without late hours; without turning scholars out of school for fear of being excelled; without being obliged to dance with blackguards and other characters too numerous to mention."

Without exposing names! "Are you there Old Truepenny?" Yes, this must be the real "Diabulus," in the shape of the Reverend Mr. Goward.—What delicate Christianity! to do acts of which the disciples are ashamed—it is a warring of the extremities; an admission with the toe and a denial with the lip. Shame on you, Mr. Goward! if you teach folks to dance, teach them to do it "flat-footed" and "above board."—*Advertiser.*

Branch Mint at Charlotte.—We learn from the Charlotte Journal, that the Corner Stone of the edifice about to be erected there for a Branch Mint, was laid on *the 8th inst.*, the ceremonies attending which were very interesting. A large number of citizens, without distinction of party, had assembled. Col. Thomas Boyd acted as chairman, and James M. Hutchison, Esq., as Sec'y Gen. Michael M'Leary, a soldier of the Revolution, was appointed to lay the corner stone. An official account of the ceremonies shall be given in our next.—*Raleigh Standard.*

University of North Carolina.—We are requested to state, that the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, of Charleston, South Carolina, has been selected by the "Philanthropic Society," to deliver the annual Address before the two Societies, at the next anniversary of the College.—*Ib.*

Bishop Ives—We have the gratification of announcing the safe arrival of the Bishop at New-York. He writes to a gentleman in this City, that his health is entirely restored, and that he expects to reach the Diocese about the middle of February.—*Raleigh Register of Jan. 26.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 28th instant, by the Rev. E. A. Bolles, of the Lutheran Church, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, to Miss EMELINE HODGENS.

In Lancasterville, on the 1st ultimo, the Rev. JA'S. THORNWELL to Miss NANCY WITHERSPOON, daughter of Col. J. H. Witherspoon.

In Richmond, Va., a few days since, NATHAN A. STEDMAN, Esq., Comptroller of public accounts in this State, to Miss EUPHRANIA, daughter of Thomas White, Esq., Editor of the Southern Literary Messenger.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 19th instant, Mrs. MARGARET LOCKE, consort of Richard Locke, Esq.

PAPER!—PAPER!!

A QUANTITY of **Foolscap**, and **Wrapping PAPER**, best quality manufactured at the Salem Paper Mill, now on hand and for sale at: THIS OFFICE.

November 26, 1835. —tf—

For SALE or LEASE

THE very commodious House and premises now occupied by the subscriber as a dwelling, and by William Murphy as a store. The House contains SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, one 37 by 20 feet, besides the large and commodious rooms occupied as a store. The main building is 78 by 40 feet, and provided with extensive and dry cellars. It is a most excellent business stand, being inferior to none in the town. There are on the premises an excellent BRICK OFFICE, very convenient for a lawyer, another, which may be occupied as an Office or a Shop; an excellent Warehouse, Kitchens, Cribs, Smokehouse, new Stables 40 by 20 feet, Poultryhouse, &c., &., with an excellent Garden furnished with plenty of grapes and other fruits, and vegetables. The house is provided with excellent furniture, which would be disposed of or not, as may suit the purchaser. These premises, with 22 acres of excellent woodland one mile from town, forming a first rate stand for a public house, store, &c., would be disposed of on accommodating terms by applying to the subscriber.

ANDRE MATTHIEU,

Salisbury, N. C.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand 4 hogsheads of best Santa Cruz Sugar, 15 cwt. Coffee, *best quality* and a few dry goods which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms at wholesale or retail.

January 30, 1836.—tf A. M.

MY HORSE,

UWHARIE,

By the Celebrated race horse Washington, dam Betsy Ruffin, by Virginia, will stand in LEXINGTON the ensuing Spring. He will be let to Mares at the reduced price of **$15** the season.

Uwharie cannot only boast of a pure pedigree, but that he is nearly allied to the most distinguished horses that have for the last twenty years figured on the Turf. The request in which his stock is held, and the high prices they are commanding, will claim the attention of the judicious breeder.

Of Betsy Ruffin's produce (Uwharie's dam) I sold last May a Tonson Filley, 1 year old, for $500,—last August a Tonson Colt, 2 years old, (unbroken and out of pasture) for $1,000—and in November last Hunips, a 3 year old Colt by Tonson's Medley, for $1,500. Others, however, from the same stock, have been more fortunate: in a letter to me of the 14th instant, from a most respectable source, it is stated that the Hon. B. Peyton, of Tennessee, lately sold the filley Lilach, 3 years old, out of the sister on the dam's side, of Betsy Ruffin and by the imp. Leviathan, for $3,000 U. S. Money. I will also state that Polly Hopkins and Betsy Ransom of the same stock have been purchased since they have gone into the breeding stud, the former at $2,750, the latter also at a high and round figure, and sent to England to breed from Priam, the best horse in England.

As there are but few thorough bred mares in this region, Uwharie is put down to a Farmer's price, to promote the prevalence of stock. Of his extended pedigree and his performances more hereafter.

My Durham short horned Bull Calf **MAJOR**, will be let to a few Cows this Spring at $3. He was bred by Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, and got by a full bred Durham Bull out of a Cow of the Patton importation. W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1836.—p4

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has purchased the house on the Salisbury and Concord road, six miles sopth of Salisbury, formerly owned by Wm. P. Stockton, and has opened the same as a House of Private Entertainment. Travellers and others favoring him with their patronage, will receive every attention necessary to give the most entire satisfaction.

HUGH PARKS.

January 23, 1836. —3t—

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. C. L. M'Culloch,

HAVING taken the House on Main street, a few doors North of the Mansion Hotel, and next door above the Office of the Western Carolinian, announces that she is prepared for the accommodation of regular BOARDERS. She trusts that her long experience in the business will be a sufficient assurance of her ability to give the most entire satisfaction to those favoring her with their patronage. Young Ladies pupils in the Female Academy may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their comfort and pleasure, should they wish to board with her. ☞ Price of Boarding very cheap. [Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1836.

Notice.

WILL be sold, *on the 9th day of February next*, at the Plantation belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, dec., called North Point, five miles North of the Town of Salisbury,

Sixty or Sixty-five

Likely Negroes.

Also—Will be sold, at the same time and place,

10 or 12 Head of HORSES,

And Fifty or Sixty head of CATTLE.

Also—Two Stills and Apparatus.

Also—A TRACT OF LAND, on the east side of the Yadkin River, known as the Kincaid place,

Containing 180 Acres,

more or less. Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

It is possible that part of the property may be sold at the Quarter Plantation, on the Salisbury and Mocksville road, fourteen miles north-west of Salisbury; should this be the case, notice will be given on the previous day.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN FOARD, Agent.

Rowan county, Jan. 16, 1836. ts

N. B. Strangers from a distance passing through Salisbury to attend the above sale, will please call upon Col. R. W. Long, at the Mansion Hotel, who will take great pleasure in giving them the necessary directions to the premises. J. F.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON, HAVING removed from Raleigh to Salisbury, will open her school at the Academy on the 11st inst.

Terms of Admission as Follows:

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Composition. *Per Session (of five months)* $10 00
Contingent fund, ... 50

SECOND CLASS.—Mrs. Phelp's Geology, Burritt's Geography of the Heavens, History, ancient and modern, Mythology, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Newman's Rhetoric, Kaim's Elements of Criticism, Hedge's Logic, Conversations on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, and Stuart's Mental Philosophy.
Per Session, ... $15 00
Contingent fund per Session, 50

EXTRA CHARGES.

Oriental Tointing, per course . . $5 00
Chinese and Bronze, do. . . . $5 00
Drawing and painting—water colours, per Session, ... $8 00
French, do, ... $10 00
Ornamental needle work in all its varieties, do. $5 00

THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE SCHOOL
will be strictly maternal; and it will be conducted on the principles laid down in Mrs. Hutchison's view of Female Education already before the public. The mode of instretion, now practised by the most extensively useful Schools in our country, will be adopted so far as shall be deemed practicable, and every effort used to promote the improvement of the pupils whether in a moral, personal or mental point of view.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to dress their daughters and wards with great plainness, and to state what church they wish them to attend.

Board in highly respectable families may be obtained at $40 per session.

Music will be taught as soon as a competent Teacher can be obtained.

Salisbury, Jan. 9, 1836, —tf—

New, cheap, and Desirable
GOODS!

FOARD & ELLIS
HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Embracing almost every article in the line of
Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries,
Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale *LOW* for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

—tf— Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,
FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.

WISHING to decline the business of selling Goods after the 1st of June next, I offer for sale that large and commodious store now in the the occupancy of Lacoste & McKay. Attached to the store, and in one enclosure are four lots, altogether measuring 300 feet on Front Street, and 400 feet on Kershaw St. There are on the lot, a large ware-house, smoke-house, and a cotton-shed 200 feet long. The property will be sold together, or the lots will be divided as it may suit purchasers. For the country business, it is well known as one of the best, and safest stands in this town. To an approved purchaser, a long credit will be given, if required.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.
Cheraw, Jan. 4, 1836. —3p—

Notice.

HAVING sold my stock of Goods in the town of Statesville, all persons indebted to me are requested to close their accounts by cash or note. I expect to attend on Fridays and Saturdays in Statesville, after the 20th instant, the balance of the week at my farm on Fifth Creek.

H. FORSYTH.

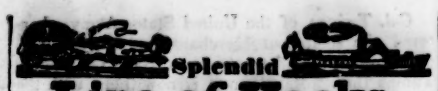
N. B. **CASH for NEGROES.**
Iredell co., N. C., Jan. 16, 1836. p4

TO TEACHERS OF YOUTH.

A TEACHER who can come well recommended will find Salisbury an advantageous situation for a school. The applicant should be a good Greek and Latin scholar, and capable of preparing a pupil for the Sophomore Class of the State University.

☞ Further enquiries can be made of the Editors of either newspaper at this place, and letters post-paid will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, 1835



Splendid
Line of Hacks,
FROM
Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $8 cheaper than any other.*
April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . . $7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 8
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . 1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

DAVID L. POOL,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches,** (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards,
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.
Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S
METALLIC TRUSS,
For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated *Improved Patent Metallic Truss*, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously. JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.

Here follow numerous Certificates.

The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,
November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

PAPER!—PAPER!!

A QUANTITY of **Foolscap,** and **Wrapping PAPER,** best quality manufactured at the Salem Paper Mill, now on hand and for sale at THIS OFFICE.
November 28, 1835, —tf—

Mansion Hotel,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
Situated at the NORTH CORNER of the Courthouse.

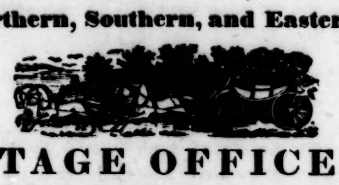
THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to a generous Public for the very flattering patronage bestowed upon the MANSION HOTEL during the past year; and with confidence gives the assurance that increased and untiring exertions will be made for sustaining and advancing if possible, the high reputation of this establishment. With this view, very extensive repairs and additions have recently been made to the Hotel, which render it at present one of the most spacious and roomy, as well as convenient Houses in the Southern country. Regular or transient Boarders, and travelling Gentlemen or Families may rest assured, that at the Mansion Hotel they will receive every attention and accommodation necessary to render their stay pleasant. Large and convenient PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS for familes will be furnished when required, with attentive and trusty servants.

The Table and Bar,
as heretofore, will ever show that we live in a "land of plenty," and that the best among all the luxuries of life have been selected for the Mansion Hotel.

Gentlemen of the BAR are informed that a Row of Offices, unconnected with any other building, and very convenient to the Courthouse, will *always* be reserved for their accommodation.

To his already very extensive and secure Stables, the subscriber has recently made considerable additions; which, together with an abundant supply of Provender, liberally administered by careful, attentive, and obedient Ostlers, may be sufficient to assure travellers that their horses, after leaving his Stables will be prepared for the duties of the Road.

Northern, Southern, and Eastern



STAGE OFFICE!

ALL the Stages coming to and departing from Salisbury, (with one exception,) stop at the Mansion Hotel, where **The General Stage Office** is kept. The Stages on the main Nothern and Southern Line, Peck, Wellford & Co., Contractors, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh, Messrs. W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at this Hotel on Sundays and Wednesdays, and depart from the same on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The direct Line of Stages to Cheraw, S. C., via. Wadesborough, W. Allen, Esq., Contractor, arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the above Stages, will apply to R. W. Long, at the Stage Office kept at the Mansion Hotel.

Seats will at all times be secured in the other Stage leaving Salisbury; so that Passengers need be at no trouble whatever.

RICHARD W. LONG.
Salisbury, January 1, 1836. t—f—

THE LINCOLNTON NEWS.
"Truth our guide—The Public Good our aim."

The Subscribers, believing that some channel of communication is wanting in Western Carolina thro' which its citizens can interchange freely their opinions upon the various subjects of Politics, Religion, Literature, and the Mechanic Arts, propose to publish in the Town of Lincolnton, a Weekly Paper under the above title. True there are papers in Western Carolina, but in the wealthy and populous section of the State west of Salisbury there is none. We believe, from our knowledge of the intelligence of the people of that section of the State, that they can, and will support a paper; and we therefore are impelled to the undertaking, fully relying upon their liberality for such a measure of support as we may deserve.

In proposals of this kind, it is usual for those who make them, to set forth their political principles; and though we are not politicians by trade, lest our silence upon this subject might be construed into a want of candor, we will briefly give an expose of our political opinions:—As the first article in our political creed, we place the accountability of those who exercise power to those who give it. We believe our government to be one of limited powers, and that those who are entrusted with its administration have no right to exercise any, but such as have been delegated to them by the people, and such as are clearly set forth in our written Constitution. We will therefore oppose all encroachments upon the rights of the people, let them come from what quarter they may, and will sound the alarm whenever danger approaches. We will contend for economy in the administration of both our Federal and State Governments, and will oppose all lavish expenditures of the public funds, believing as we do, that money in the hands of bad rulers is the most dangerous engine which can be brought to bear upon the liberty of the people.

With regard to the approaching Presidential election, we are decidedly opposed to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and will zealously, and firmly oppose his election. We are opposed to the Caucus System, let it be *named* what it may. We believe the people, and the people alone are the proper depositories of power, and that they, and they alone have the right to select their public servants.

We have thus briefly, and candidly laid down our political principles, and we will maintain and support them with firmness, but at the same time, with a respectful attention to the opinions of those who may differ with us. Our paper we intend to be free, and unshackled, and will therefore give place to well written communications, let them come from what party they may, so that they be free from low invective and abuse, which never subserve the great object we have in view in the discussion of political questions, the truth, but always have a tendency to degrade, and lower the public press.

The adoption of an enlightened and vigorous system of improvement by our State, highterto so much neglected, being necessary, as well for the prosperity individually of our citizens, as for the State at large, every measure tending to this end shall receive the cordial support of the "NEWS."

We will devote a portion of our paper to Agriculture, Literature, Religion, and such other matters as are usually found in a miscellaneous weekly paper. Our object will be to have something for the palates of all, and we will take this occasion to request those who have leizure, and who are friendly to our undertaking, to favor us with communications upon any subject of interest.

The paper will be issued the first of March, upon a fine medium sheet, printed with fair type, at $2 per annum, payable upon the receipt of the 2nd number. Advertising at the usual rates.

ZEVELY & WEST.

SALISBURY, Dec. 5, 1835.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the undertaking, will confer a favor, by giving the above a few insertions.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

RE-PUBLICATION
OF THE
London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster,
QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

THE numbers of each work are published separately, and form an exact reprint of the original copies. They are issued as soon after they are received from Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication.

Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews, $8 per annum.

Those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:

For three of them $7 per annum.
For two " 5 "
For one " 3 "

These subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. Otherwise an advance of 25 per cent. will be made upon the subscription price.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one half of the year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

Any individual forwarding $30 free of charge, shall have five copies of the entire series of this re-publication sent him for one year.

It may be well for American readers to understand that although these publications purport to be issued at regular intervals, they do not frequently appear for many weeks, and even months from the time indicated on their covers. They will be re-published here as soon after they are received as it is possible to re-print them in one of the most extensive and effective printing establishments in the city of New York.

THEODORE FOSTER,
Publisher and Proprietor, No. 25 Pine Street, N. Y.

PROPOSALS
To Publish in Rutherfordton, N. Carolina,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:
TO BE CALLED,
THE CAROLINA GAZETTE.

IT is well known, that since 1830, a newspaper has been published in this place, (though under a different name from that which the subscriber has adopted,) which was discontinued last Spring. Since that period, that vast region of country, West and north-west of Salisbury, including the counties of Lincoln, Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Yancy, Haywood, Macon, Iredell, Wilkes, and Ashe, containing a population of near 150,000 souls, has been without a newspaper, and compelled to seek, abroad what should have been furnished at home.

Almost this whole region of country is so distinct in its situation—bordering on four States encompassed and traversed by Mountains—in the Markets which it frequents, in its interests in the habits and manners of its people, as to form a peculiar, detached community, possessing much of the wild enterprising spirit, peculiar to the South-west, yet, tempered in a great degree, by the prudence and moderation of the East. Those topics, measures of Government, and contemplated works of Internal Improvement, which agitate the rest of the people of the State, scarcely attract the notice of its inhabitants. It is a country, too, of great fertility, although its resources have scarcely begun to be developed. In beauty and sublimity of scenery, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, the extent, variety, and value of its productions, the importance of its manufacures, and in the extent and value of its mining interests, it is decidedly superior to any portion of the State. Recent discoveries, in fact, go far to prove its mining interest much superior in richness to any thing heretofore known in this country. The adoption of the Amendments to the Constitution, has added fourfold importance to the political influence of this portion of the State.

It is, that he may be useful to a people possessing so many advantages, bestowed upon them by a bountiful nature, by awakening them to a true sense of their own interests, by directing their attention to, and demonstrating the practicability of, some system of Internal Improvment, calculated to develope their resources, by diffusing a taste for education and learning, and by a temperate but firm and independent discussion of State and general politics, that the subscriber has undertaken to supply that want, of which such frequent complaints have been made since the discontinuance of the Rutherford Spectator.

In the discussion of general politics, the subscriber will be governed by principle, which now-a-days is so little regarded. He is no man-worshipper. He pins his faith to no man's skirts. He has no political prospects ahead to consult. He will not write for office; but will support that man for office, whose opinions most nearly coincide with his own. Influenced by these reasons, he will support Judge White for the Presidency, in preference to Van Buren. At the same time, a fair hearing and a free access to the columns of the Gazette, will be afforded to all parties; but the subscriber will at all times feel himself at perfect liberty to express his sentiments, without control from any quarter. He boasts that he is a native North Carolinian, and will not, by any application of party screws, be forced to justify what he condemns, or censure what he approves.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM.
Rutherfordton, Dec. 8, 1835.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA GAZETTE will be published on a *large Super-Royal sheet*, once a week, at *two dollars and a half* per annum, in advance,—or *three dollars*, if not paid within the first three months. Agents procuring ten solvent subscribers, will be allowed a copy gratis. Post Masters, and others, to whom this Prospectus is sent, will confer a favor by returning it early in January, as the first number will be issued about that time. Editors will please give this a few conspicuous insertions. J. G. B.

AN extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind, neatly printed, on fine paper, kept constantly on and and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

List of Letters
REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT
Lincolnton, N. C.,
ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY 1836.

A...Y. J. Agnew.
B...Mary Blalock, Ephriam A. Brevard, Philip H. Benick, Mary A. Benick, Ephriam Black, Joshua Beam, John L. Baird.
C...The Coronor of Lincoln County, James Cook, Jacob Connor, Henry Carpanter Miller, Catheran M. Cosstler, Mrs. Chetom, Jephthea Clark, James Cody Sen., Rev. M. Curtis.
D...Isaac Douglass, Mary Davis.
E...Alexander Edwards, Peter Eaker.
F...Susanah Fanagin, James M. Forney, Merau Forney Frederick or William Forney.
G...Roberson Goodwin, Elizabeth Garrott.
H...Absalem Houser, Logan Henderson, John T. Hallett 2, Mary Hooper, James P. Henderson, Stephen Huson, Daniel Hallman, Thos. R. Harris, E. S. Hayes, David Hoyle.
J...Andrew Jingle, Able Jonas.
K...Jacob Keener.
L...James R. Long, Andrew Leonard.
M...Richard V. Meihaux, Cornelias McCoy, John Morris, Logan Mitcham, Nancy Morrison, Edwin Mullin, Elvy M. McElweo.
P...F. Plylee, George Poplen, Sarah L. Pogwe.
Q...Michael Quickle.
R...Jacob Reinhardt, James Rhoney, Able N. Robertson, Ely Rhyne, William Ramsey, Philip Reap, William Roberson, Michael Riely.
S...John Shraunce, William Slade, James M. Smith 2, David Seagle, Dana Stredwick, George W. Shires.
T...Anderson Townsend.
W...A. L. Watts, Thos. Ward 2, Alfred B. Williams, George O. Williams, Peter Wian, James Wetherspoon. C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.
January 1, 1836. —3t—

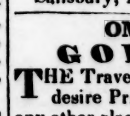
List of Letters
REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT
LEXINGTON, N. C.,
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1836.

A...John Adains, Miss Polly Adams.
B...Wiley Billings, Frederick Bodfood, J. G. Brunely.
C...William Cox, Temples Cody.
D...James Dorset.
E...James Elerson.
H...Solomon Huffman, David Haynes, James Huse, George Hedrick, Reuben Howerton.
J...John Jarrot, William L. Johnson.
R...John Kesler, Daniel Kepley.
L...Jacob Loman, Daniel Leonard, Hannah M. Lacy.
M...Alexander Miller, Edmond Maccairn, Reverend Thales MaDonald, James McGuire, Philip Myres.
P...William Phillips.
R...Catherine Ratluff.
S...Alfred Smith, Conrad Seachrist, George Scott, Sarah or William Scott.
W...Henry Walser, Jacob Wolfe, Claton Wright.
M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
January 9, 1836. —3t—

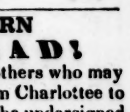
Attention! *Shoemakers!!*

CONSTANT emloyment and liberal prices will be given to several *fine* Workmen in the Boot and Shoemaking line.—None but "good men and true" are wanted.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of



BOOTS
AND
SHOES



Of every variety for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, manufactured of Leather of the best quality.—Apply at the subscriber's establishment in Mr. Cowan's large brick edifice near the Courthouse.

DAVID KERNS.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 16, 1836. t—f

OMNIBUS CONCERN
GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlottee to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid **Barouche** and **Sulky,** and **Additional Horses,** either for Harness or the Saddle—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. B. B. BOYD & Co.
January 9, 1836. —4t—

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....January 27, 1836

	cents.		cents.
Bacon,	10 a	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	28 a 30	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	20 a 25
Butter,	12½ a	Pork,	5 a 6
Cotton, in seed,	a 3	Sugar, brown,	00 a 12½
clean,	12 a 13	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	a 125
Corn,	30 a 00	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	a 30	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	600 a 650	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	28 a 30

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....January 21.

Bacon,	9 a 11	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	a 50	Molasses,	32 a 34
apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Sugar, brown,	10 a 11
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	a 15
Cotton,	13 a 13½	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	55 a 60	Salt,	65 a 70
Flaxseed,	125 a 140	Wheat,	a 115
Flour,	.625 a 675	Whiskey,	a 30
Feathers,	35 a 40	Wool,	a 16

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) January 18, 1836.

Bacon,	8 a 11	Nails and Brads,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	16 a 18	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 17	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	10 a 14½	do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	50 a 62	Salt, per sack,	.275 a 300
Flax-seed,	.100 a 120	do. bushel,	a 75
Flour, country,	.700 a 800	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 38
do. northern,	.725 a 750	Bale Rope,	11 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 36	Wheat,	115
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	40 a 45	Whiskey,	40 a 47

RATES OF EXCHANGE
At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:
Checks on New York, ¼ per cent. prem.
do. Charleston, ¼ per cent. prem.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....Jannary 23, 1836.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Lard,	12 a 16
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	37½ a 40
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	750 a 11
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	.275 a 300
Butter,	20 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 16	Sugar, brown,	09 a 11
Corn,	70 a 75	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton,	.12½ a 14¾	Tallow,	11 a 12
Flour,	850 a 09	Teas,	40 a112
Iron,	5¼ a 5½	Whiskey,	.100 a 45